

Partly cloudy and colder to-day; to-morrow probably fair; strong west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 27.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.  
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

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## LEONARD KNOCKS MITCHELL OUT AS SOCIETY LOOKS ON

Lightweight Champion, Felled in First Round, Gains Victory in Sixth at Garden.

## REFEREE STOPS BOUT

Miss Anne Morgan Receives Ovation When She Is Introduced to Crowd by Announcer.

## AL SMITH ALSO THERE

Debutantes Sell Programmes—Receipts Net \$100,000 for Relief of Devastated French Regions.

Never before was there a battle for the lightweight championship of the world in this city—never before was there a setting for any flat encounter in this country such as met the gaze of more than 15,000 spectators in Madison Square Garden last night.

While social lights of both sexes, clad in opera raiment which converted the drab, old arena into a scene which here and there blazed with color, sat by in wonderment over the unfamiliar developments which crowded fast upon one another, Benny Leonard, lightweight title holder, after being felled in the first round, knocked out Richie Mitchell of Milwaukee in the sixth. It was to have been a fifteen round contest.

It was a record breaking boxing event in many ways. While Leonard received \$40,000 and Mitchell got \$20,000 the profits went to no professional promoter. The affair was held for the benefit of the American Fund for Devastated France, and as the receipts exceeded \$100,000 that worthy cause will realize approximately \$100,000.

## Where Credit Belongs.

Never before had a lightweight championship bout in this city even approached the \$100,000 mark in receipts. The remarkable success of the affair reflected great credit on Miss Anne Morgan, leading spirit in the charity. It was the business acumen and the Midas touch of the Morgans, as translated through this virile woman, which made the venture the surprising success which it was.

While Leonard still is the lightweight champion of the world this morning he knows at last what it is to be downed, to be hard pressed in the face of the furious assault of a courageous opponent, to be forced to fight as he never fought before, and to give a demonstration of his gameness. Mitchell was stopped, but only after he had not only won Leonard to the canvas but had staggered the champion twice and given him his hardest fight since he won the title from Freddy Welsh in May, 1917.

But with all his courage and all his ability to hit, Mitchell could not stand up against the terrific punishment which the champion meted out without mercy. Mitchell was knocked down three times in the first round and after he had been forced to the canvas three times in the sixth and was unable to defend himself, John Haskins, the referee, stopped the fight. For what had been a real contest in the fifth developed into veritable butchery in the next session.

## Flooring of Leonard.

It was in the first round, when he appeared to be a certain winner even in that self same session, that Leonard was floored, for the first time since he was stopped by Frankie Fleming in 1913, as a novice, he experienced the mingled sensations and suffered the indignity of being sent down for the count of nine.

And that a surprising knockdown it was! The champion had sent Mitchell down three times in quick succession and three times the young boxer from Wisconsin rose to face anew the smashing attack of one of the hardest hitters in the history of the lightweight title. Thrice Mitchell had felt the stunning sting of the Leonard left and the Leonard right, and when he rose for the third time it was accounted a miracle. This man Mitchell was a fighter of a day of ring romance which men had thought had passed. Verily, a fighting tool!

But as matters turned out Mitchell was no fool. Instead of rising only to go down for a fourth time Mitchell took the scratch with his opponent with fire in his eye and determination in every line of his already bruised face. As Leonard fought lightly, with a smile on his face, Mitchell launched forth a terrific left to the polar punch, followed in a trice with a smashing right over the champion's right eye.

## Eyes Bulge With Amusement.

And horror of horrors for the thousands of Leonard admirers who only a moment before had sent their paeon of victory resounding through the rafters of the old arena—the champion of the world went down. Blood began to spurt from a cut over his eye. His eyes popped out with astonishment. He, Leonard, had been felled. He did not seem to be able to believe it, and he

Continued on Twelfth Page.

## ADDITIONAL BODY IN LEAGUE AND DOOM OF ARTICLE X. ASKED

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The election of a representative assembly by the peoples of all member countries of the League of Nations as an additional body in the league and the idea of closer organization of the European peoples and States is urged in resolutions adopted today by the league for the organization of the League of Nations, of which Jean Hennessy is president. In reaching its conclusions the league accepted as a premise the idea that Article X. of the League of Nations covenant cannot stand as written.

## YOUTH AND 5 BOYS CORONER COCKTAIL FIXED AT \$15,000

Detective in Role of Addict Buys Dope and Finds Supply in a Flat.

## \$2,000 WORTH IS SEIZED

Lads Sent to Children's Society—Narcotics Smuggled in From Europe.

Detective Boylan of the headquarters narcotic squad stood in First avenue near Thirteenth street yesterday morning, shivering in a doorway while the wind and the rain drenched his clothing. He was roughly dressed, with a cap pulled down over his eyes; his hands twitched nervously and the little of his face that showed was drawn and pallid. He was carefully made up to resemble a drug addict in the last stages of the habit.

Boylan had not been standing there more than fifteen minutes when a twelve-year-old boy, who later said he was Joseph Cusmano of 349 East Thirteenth street, came along, his slight form almost hidden by a huge umbrella. The boy stopped and watched the detective curiously, and Boylan exaggerated the twitching of his hands and his general discomfort. The boy came closer.

"Say, mister," he said, "do you want to buy some stuff?"

"Sure," said Boylan. "That's what I'm looking for." According to Boylan, the boy then stepped into the doorway beside him and drew him back into the shadows. There he reached into his pocket and pulled out a number of small bottles, one of which the detective says he purchased for \$3.50. This bottle, Boylan said, contained cocaine.

The detective followed the boy, he said, and saw him go into the East Thirteenth street address. He notified Lieut. Henry Scherb, in command of the Narcotic Squad. Late yesterday afternoon the police raided the Cusmano home and arrested Joseph and his brother, Thomas, who is 19 years old. According to the police, revealed \$2,000 worth of cocaine and heroin hidden in a phonograph, under a bed and inside a couch.

On information obtained from Cusmano the detectives then arrested Salvatore Cattadore, 14, of 356 East Thirteenth street; Philip Tullotta, 14, of 229 First avenue; Frank Salatta, 14, of 229 East Thirteenth street; and Salvatore Lotardo, 15, of 352 East Thirteenth street, all of them public school boys.

Dr. Carlton Simon, Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the narcotic investigation, said last night that the arrest of Thomas Cusmano and the five small boys was one of the most important in the history of the department in a long time. Thomas Cusmano, Dr. Simon said, was the fagan of the gang, obtaining the cocaine and heroin, and sending the boys out to sell it to addicts. For their work they received 25 per cent. commission on all sales made by them and 10 per cent. on sales made by Cusmano, in which the boys acted as lookouts. The work of the gang, Dr. Simon said, has been going on for several months, the dope being obtained from smugglers who bring it in from Europe. Cusmano put it up in vials to be sold by the boys for \$2.50, \$3 and \$5.

According to Dr. Simon none of the boys is a drug addict, although the detectives are investigating a report that they had been selling the narcotics to school children in the Gas House district. The younger boys were sent to the Children's Society, while Cusmano was taken to the House of Detention. Cusmano was charged with possessing and vending narcotics.

## CHEMIST'S DEATH LED TO LENINE RUMORS

Karpoff Was Attached to Official Staff of Premier.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—There have been rumors current here of the death of Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, that to confuse the Premier with M. Karpoff, a prominent Russian chemist attached to Lenine's official staff. This was caused by the fact that "Karpoff" is one of Lenine's pseudonyms.

M. Karpoff died in Moscow a few days ago. The Soviet Government had summoned several well known Berlin physicians to Moscow when Karpoff's condition became critical.

## REPORT ITALY WANTS RAPALLO PACT HELD UP

Reasons Not Given in Interesting Despatch From Belgrade.

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Saturday).—A despatch to the London Times from Agram says excitement has been caused there by an apparently trustworthy report from Belgrade that the Italian Government has requested the Jugoslav Government to suspend the application of the treaty of Rapallo (which settled the Adriatic and Piume questions) until late in the spring.

The reasons for the alleged request are unknown at Agram, the despatch adds.

Philadelphia Sunday Excursion Jan. 16 via New Jersey Central, \$3.00; leave N. Y. 8:17, Liberty St., 8:30 A. M. Tax 24c—Ad.

## DEMAND IS SENT TOKIO ON SLAYING OF NAVY OFFICER

Note to Japan Raises the Question of Right to Stay in Siberia.

## U. S. STARTS AN INQUIRY

Admiral Gleaves Now on His Way From Manila to Vladivostok.

## INDEMNITY IS OFFERED

Commander of Mikado's Forces Indicates Intention to Stay in Russia.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.

The United States has sent a note to Japan because of the death of Lieut. Warren H. Langdon, U. S. N., who was shot by a Japanese sentry in Vladivostok. Considerable significance attaches to the note both on account of the seriousness of the incident in which Lieut. Langdon lost his life and because of the fact that the Japanese attitude toward Siberia is involved in the situation.

Dwelling on the seriousness of the incident, it is understood the note suggests the possibility of a repetition of similar affairs which might seriously strain the friendly relations existing between Japan and the United States. The note questioned by implication the right of the Japanese soldiers to challenge any American officer, soldier or sailor. That phase of the case is affected by the report from Admiral Gleaves that Gen. OI had issued orders that Americans in Vladivostok were not to be halted by Japanese sentries.

The note further insisted upon such alteration of the Japanese attitude as to make impossible a recurrence of such an incident. The Foreign Office at Tokio is said to have been told that the Langdon incident was not the first unpleasant encounter between Japanese and Americans and to have suggested that in a majority of the cases the Japanese appear to have been the aggressors.

That office is willing to rectify the injury and take steps to prevent recurrence of a similar incident was indicated in a formal note of regret from the Tokio Government, transmitted through the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Shidehara, and by the report that Japan is ready to pay an indemnity.

It is assumed in certain quarters that the American note raises the question not only as to expediency of Japanese troops remaining in Siberia, but also suggests the questionable right of their presence.

The Government of the United States will make its own investigation of the incident. A despatch received by the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, on his way from Manila to Vladivostok, announces the personnel of the American naval court of inquiry which will probe the affair. This court consists of Captain H. I. Cone, commanding U. S. S. Huro; Commander J. B. Rhodes, commanding U. S. S. Astoria; Commander Robert V. Lowe, commanding the naval station, Olongapo, P. I.; and Major Eugene P. Fortson, U. S. M. C. fleet marine officer.

The members of the court will leave Manila, January 20. The court is expected to go into all circumstances surrounding the death of the American naval officer, and its investigation and the report will consider whether he was within his rights while walking the streets of Vladivostok. This feature will bring to a head the question of Japanese occupation of Siberia and is expected to result in a showdown between the two governments concerning the entire Siberian problem of Japan.

Information reaching Washington and the proclamations issued by Gen. OI, commander of the Japanese forces in Siberia, show that the Japanese not only propose to remain where they are but that they will take military measures to maintain their position in the shifting political conditions that exist there.

There also are indications that the Japanese are considerably disturbed over the recent Bolshevik concessions granted the American, Washington B. Vandeput, and that they are using pressure to force disavowal of the concessions from the local Vladivostok Government.

## JAPAN AGREES TO PAY INDEMNITY FOR LANGDON

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 14.—Japan has agreed to an indemnity as a result of the killing of Lieut. Warren H. Langdon of the U. S. S. Albany in Vladivostok by a Japanese sentry. It is understood here, the matter is before the Foreign Office at Tokio.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet, who has appointed a naval board of inquiry to investigate the shooting, said: "I will proceed direct to Vladivostok on the flagship Huro, which will complete its overhauling at Olongapo station within four days."

"Japanese high officials at Vladivostok expressed in every way possible their deepest regrets and condolences, and have given assurance of prompt and full investigation of the affair."

Continued on Seventh Page.

## 15,250,000 Tons of Coal Offered; Average \$7.50

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Approximately 15,250,000 tons of coal was offered to the Shipping Board today when bids were opened for supplying 2,000,000 tons of this fuel for delivery at Atlantic coast ports for a period of one year.

Prices ranged from \$6.49 to \$13.25, and averaged about \$7.50, depending on the terms of delivery.

The board recently rejected bids for a year's supply of bunker coal for which offers averaged about \$8.50.

## THREAT OF BOMB AT CUSTOM HOUSE

Explosive Was to Have Been Set Off at Midnight in Federal Building.

Police Rush to Financial District and All Big Centres Are Guarded.

The anarchist bomb scare that began here Thursday night when policemen and detectives were ordered out to guard all public buildings and the homes of men who might have incurred the enmity of radicals reached a climax early last night in a mysterious telephone call to the office of the United States Secret Service in the Custom House.

The caller asked for one of the operatives by name and when the janitor who answered the call told him no one was in, he imparted this bit of information:

"The Custom House is to be blown up at midnight. A time bomb was placed inside it to-day. It will go off on the stroke of 12."

No time was lost by the janitor. He notified the Department of Justice and Police Headquarters, and within an hour the big building facing on Lower Broadway was surrounded completely by uniformed policemen. A score of detectives were inside rummaging through hallways and rooms and others were in the basement.

Twelve o'clock came and there was no explosion. The search was kept up, however, and policemen on duty apparently were taking the warning with every possible degree of seriousness.

Detectives Darch and Poets of the Italian Squad were the first to be sent to the building. After them went Detectives Londrigan and Humphries and Sergeant O'Shaughnessy of the Old Slip station.

## Guard Manned Buildings.

It became known also that the police were exercising unusual activity in the financial district. An extra guard was ordered for the Morgan Building, at Broad and Wall streets, the Sub-Treasury, the Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Standard Oil Company's building, Trinity Church and the Equitable Building. There seemed to be a concentration of detectives below Fulton street and every one passing up and down the thoroughfares under surveillance was closely watched.

Policemen from the Elizabeth street station were rushed up to City Hall just before midnight and spread out in the immediate vicinity of the big building. There were others stationed around the Criminal Courts Building, the Woolworth Building, the Post Office and Police Headquarters, and in front of the building at 31 Park Row, occupied by the Department of Justice, there was stationed a couple of detectives and uniformed men.

In addition to the uniformed men and detectives on duty in front of and in the various buildings, there were ten of the best detectives in the department assigned to patrol duty in lower Manhattan. They were constantly on the move, and it was understood that their orders were to arrest all suspiciously acting persons without wasting time.

The extraordinary precautions taken by the police to forestall radical outbreaks in this city will be continued indefinitely, it was announced yesterday at Police Headquarters. The special detail of officers assigned to guard public buildings and the homes of prominent citizens was continued last night, while all known radicals were kept under surveillance.

Various explanations were offered for these preparations, but Police Commissioner Enright refused to disclose the reason why a red outbreak is feared. If one is feared. Critics of the administration called it a grand stand play to divert the public mind from the crime wave and the Whitman investigation of the Police Department. If there is no disorder, they said, the police would get the credit for preventing it and if a bomb should be exploded they could say they had their best to guard against it.

The Department of Justice officials in New York had not heard of any bomb plot. No action was taken yesterday. George L. Lamb, chief agent for this district, said. Chief William J. Flynn did not comb the city for red revolutionists, as reported.

The day passed with no more than the

## UNTERMYER GAINS AID IN FIGHT AFTER SEEING GOVERNOR

With Lockwood, He Calls on Executive and Tells Purposes of Quiz.

## NOT TO BE MONEY HUNT

Denial Again Made of Report That a Financial Upheaval Is Object.

## BRINDELL CASE ARGUED

High Court Reserves Decision on Appeal From Denial of Venue Change.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Jan. 14.

Samuel Untermyer gained a little ground here to-day in the fight he is making to extend the scope of the Lockwood committee's investigation, but the outcome still is in doubt. After a long talk with Gov. Miller with Senator Lockwood and Mr. Untermyer the situation was summarized about as follows:

The Governor's impressions regarding the purposes of the committee and the possible effects of a free for all excursion into the financial district were overcome in part at least and there is a possibility that Mr. Miller will lend his support to the committee.

Mr. Untermyer and his associates declined to go into any secret conferences or patch up any agreement whereby the inquiry would take on the appearance of a real probe while bound by promises covering certain interests.

The next development in the controversy will be the presentation of the committee's resolution asking for broader powers in the proposed inquiry into affairs of savings banks and insurance companies next Monday evening in the Assembly.

Senator Lockwood then will make his demand for a joint public hearing on the resolution. There will be a hard fight in both the Senate and the Assembly, even if the resolution is let out of the Senate Finance Committee, which is regarded still as very doubtful.

## In Final Phase of Inquiry.

It is understood that the Governor's attitude toward the Lockwood committee's resolution was not friendly up to the moment he went into the conference to-day. Mr. Untermyer took the initiative in seeking the Governor's favor. He went over the accomplishments of the committee, asserting that the investigation has shown the need for houses and the reason why building has been at a standstill. The committee now has reached the third and final phase of its work, Mr. Untermyer asserted, that of trying to effect constructive measures to improve the situation.

It was shown that money has been withdrawn from the real estate market for investment in Government and other securities free from heavy taxes and offering better returns than encumbered realty mortgages.

The purpose of the committee, Mr. Untermyer stated, is not to start shooting up Wall Street or tearing the financial fabric to pieces. The purpose is to show how big money can be diverted into the real estate market. The committee promises it can do this with the help and cooperation of the Legislature.

The committee's fight is still far from being won, but both Mr. Untermyer and Senator Lockwood evidently felt encouraged and believed a little progress had been made to-day.

## Opponents Take to Cover.

Some of the Senators who have been strongest in declaring their opposition to the committee are taking to cover. They are ready and willing to talk compromise. Mr. Untermyer said there was no use patching up a resolution. The belief here is, however, that the Lockwood resolution will be amended. Brokers representing the real estate interests of savings banks were in conference here to-day planning their opposition to the Lockwood resolution. They are opposed equally to the rent laws of the State and the banking investigation.

Mr. Untermyer appeared before the Court of Appeals to oppose a motion made by J. R. Appleton on behalf of Robert P. Brindell, who is seeking a change of venue, although his trial now is in progress in New York.

## INSURANCE MEN DENY BLOCKING LOCKWOOD

Washington Heights Taxpayers Approve Inquiry.

A sweeping denial that the fire insurance companies have been endeavoring to block the Lockwood committee in its quest for increased power with which to delve into the financial world was issued yesterday by W. E. Mallieu, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

"The National Board of Fire Underwriters has not taken any position in opposition to the activities of the Lockwood committee," he said. "Furthermore we know of no general movement on the part of the fire insurance companies in such a direction. It is inconceivable that any one could believe that the fire insurance companies would promote building operations, for upon the creation of new property values and the preservation of present property the business of fire insurance depends for its existence."

He remarked that the fire insurance companies were subjected to a thorough inquiry by a joint legislative committee in 1919, in the course of which 154 witnesses were examined.

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## Tilson and Harding to Discuss Army Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representative Tilson of Connecticut, a member of the House Military Committee, left here to-day for Marion, where he will discuss with President-elect Harding at the latter's invitation the military policy to be formulated by the new Administration.

Mr. Tilson said he would recommend a policy that would not call for a large army or the extensive manufacture of munitions in peace time.

## ENRIGHT MUST GO, IS WHITMAN'S HINT

Miller Will Be Asked to Remove Commissioner, Ex-Governor Intimates.

## 'MY DUTY PLAIN,' HE SAYS

Refusal of Police Head and Hyman to Furnish Cops for Inquiry Brings on Crisis.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.

By a vote of 34 to 28 the Senate to-day ordered a reduction in the size of the army to 150,000 officers and men over the protest of Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.), chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and against the advice of Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Pershing.

The authorized strength of the army is now 280,000, its actual strength being about 234,000, of which approximately 190,000 are stationed in Germany, while the remainder are in Germany and American Colonial possessions.

According to unofficial estimates, the proposed reduction will lop off nearly \$100,000,000 of appropriations annually for pay in the army by the time it becomes effective, which it is thought will be in a little less than one year.

The reduction will be effected by cessation of enlistments which have been proceeding under the direction of Secretary Baker at the rate of about 2,000 a day. The House has to act on the resolution before it becomes a law.

Prior to the vote the Senate Military Affairs Committee, strongly urging a reduction in enlistments, had in its opinion Gen. Pershing said that in his opinion "world conditions made it unsafe" for America to go below that figure in cutting our military force. Secretary Baker also advised that if a reduction was to be made to 175,000, which had been recommended by the Military Affairs Committee, the percentage of reduction should be uniform for all branches of the service. At the same time he opposed any reduction below the 200,000 limit.

"The wreck of the army is about complete," Senator Wadsworth said to the Senate after the vote had been taken on the amendment by Senator Lenroot (Wis.), to the resolution of Senator New (Ind.), providing for an army of 175,000. His remark was confirmed by Senator New.

"I think we could have safely gone to an army of 175,000," said the Indiana Senator, "but I am in complete accord with the Senator from New York that any reduction below that figure is unsafe."

Having agreed to the Lenroot amendment, the Senate approved Senator Wadsworth's amendment providing that all branches of the service shall be recruited up to 53 1/2 per cent. of their authorized strength, which totals 280,000. He explained to the Senate that this is necessary in order to prevent complete winding out of some branches, particularly the combat branches of the infantry, the chemical warfare service, the air service and the field artillery.

"If this amendment is not adopted," said Senator Wadsworth, "the War Department will not be able to maintain a proper balance in the various branches. It will not raise the army above 150,000, but it will permit some new enlistments for service in branches below the percentage fixed by the Senate. Therefore, it will retard slightly the reduction of the entire army because it will authorize the Secretary of War to continue some recruiting."

He explained that his amendment has nothing to do with officers but applies only to enlisted men.

During the session of the Military Affairs Committee, Secretary Baker urged early action on the bill to create the grade of Lieutenant-General in the Army so that its provisions may apply to Major-General Liggett. He reaches retirement age March 21 next, and will have to retire as a major-general instead of a lieutenant-general if the bill is not passed before that time. Otherwise he is to be honored by retirement with the higher rank. The same provision will apply to Major-General E. H. Rasmusen, Senators C. G. Gorman (N. D.), La Follette (Wis.), McNary (Ind.), and Twentysix (Iowa) and two Democrats, Goddard and King (Tenn.) voted in opposition. As passed, the nitrate bill will create a Government corporation.

Mr. Whitman caused Mr. Swann to apply on Tuesday to the Commissioner specifically for the services of Detective Al Thomas, who helped the then District Attorney Whitman in the Becker-Rosenthal inquiry. As the Commissioner was "out" each time Mr. Swann telephoned on Tuesday and Wednesday the District Attorney made application on Thursday in writing for the assignment of Thomas. Yesterday Commissioner Enright replied as follows:

"Hon. Edward Swann, District Attorney, Criminal Court Building, New York.  
Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of the 14th instant, requesting that Acting District Attorney Alfred Thomas be assigned to your office, I have the honor to direct your attention to the following communication addressed to you by his Honor the Mayor on the 8th instant:

"You asked me yesterday if the Grand Jury could have six men from the Police Department to investigate the case of the late Mayor. The statements made by the Senator and Assemblyman (this refers to Senator Robinson and Assemblyman Steinberg), who charged the city Administration with being corrupt had some bearing on the Police Department, and if these legislators or the persons they accused continued doing police work, it would be entirely improper for the police officers from the Police Department to be assigned to investigate themselves, and I am unable to do so."

Very truly yours,  
R. E. ENRIGHT,  
Police Commissioner.

Letter is Taken to Whitman.

After reading this letter Mr. Swann took it to Mr. Whitman, whose room is not far away. Mr. Swann said that Mr. Whitman could make it public if he wished to do so. Reporters asked Mr. Whitman if he had finished his examination of the city charter. His jaw was set, his eyes flashed.

It was plain that his patience had been exhausted by the attitude of the Mayor and Commissioner as revealed in the letter and in his ignoring his request for the suspension of the police rule requiring a policeman to tell his Commissioner everything that goes on when he is called to the District Attorney's office.

"The letter from Judge Swann to Commissioner Enright," Mr. Whitman said, sharply, speaking to the reporters, "did not ask for policemen to investigate the Police Department, and there is nothing before the Police Department or the Mayor to indicate that the services of the Police Department in assisting the Department of Police. I don't want to comment further."

Mr. Whitman turned to go back to his office, but was asked, "What are you going to do?" He shook his head.

"Is there any provision in the city charter?"

Continued on Sixth Page.

## SENATE VOTES FOR ARMY OF 150,000, DESPITE PERSHING

Estimated Saving in Pay Placed at \$100,000,000, and Effective in Another Year.

## HOUSE STILL TO ACT

Action Overrides Protest of Wadsworth, Head of the Military Affairs Committee.

## WOULD HALT RECRUITING

Effort of Commanding General to Stop Cut at 280,000, and Appeal From Baker Are Disregarded.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.

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